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Grundriss der Psychologie für Juristen, von OTTO LIPMANN. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1908. 80 p.

This book consists of the following lectures: 1. on the essence and method of psychology; 2. the intellectual side of psychic life, including sensations, perceptions, attention, suggestion, association and memory; 3. the side of feeling and will; 4. psychology of *Aussage* as represented by Stern; and 5. the *Talbestandsdiagnostik* from the standpoint of Freud.

Esthetics, by KATE GORDON. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1909. 315 p.

This work deals with imagination, feeling, principles of art, rhythm, dancing, music, color, light and form, design, architecture, sculpture, painting, language as an art medium, poetry, drama, prose, and general conceptions of beauty and art. The work certainly does fill a long-felt want, for we know nothing in English that covers this ground.

Elementary Experiments in Psychology, by CARL E. SEASHORE. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1908. 218 p.

This book makes individual experiments as opposed to class demonstrations practicable, regardless of laboratory facilities or the size of the class. A student is given means and encouragement for pursuing each problem intensively, that he may acquire independence of thought and action, realize the actuality of mental processes, and get here and there a vision of the vastness and orderliness, the practical significance and the charms of the mental life.

The Philosophy of Change, by D. P. RHODES. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1909. 389 p.

In chapter I the author shows the origin of the theory of change in common knowledge. In the succeeding chapters he reviews the principles that underlie human life under the form of an inquiry into the possible destiny of man's various activities, viewed in the light of the past. He next considers the universe of matter and ether, points out the true importance of the problem of reason and will, shows the bearing of this philosophy on the special theory of dissolution, deals with the relation between life and death, discusses the mode of life of any terrestrial race who should hold as rational the view of faith as now attainable. The two last chapters contain random observations upon life as we know it, the uses of rational pessimism, and literary style. It must have given the author great pleasure to solve so neatly so many of the great open questions of the universe.

Wellesley College Studies in Psychology No. 1. A Study in Memorizing Various Materials by the Reconstruction Method, by ELEANOR A. MCC. GAMBLE. The Psychological Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. 210 p. (Psychological Monographs, Vol. X, No. 4, Sept., 1909. Whole No. 43.)

The first chapter states the problems, the second the material (sense, colored paper, nonsense, symbols) with the operations of chance and various limitations. The third gives the method of presenting a series. The fourth deals with the effects of experiments in memorizing upon the serial order of smells and colors. The fifth gives the actual processes involved in memorizing the serial order. The work is carefully, not to say elaborately, done, and is worthy of the author's well-known care and diligence as an investigator.

La Cyclothymie. De la Constitution Cyclothymique et de ses Manifestations, par le DR. PIERRE-KAHN. G. Steinheil, Paris, 1909. 252 p.

This book on intermittent depression and excitation may be said in

some sense to carry on the work of the great Belgian alienist. In the first part he describes the etiology, symptomatology, evolution and diagnostics of excitation. The second part deals with pathogeny and the cyclothymic traits in various mental states and in somatic diseases, especially its relations to gout and diabetes. The subsequent chapters deal with the treatment and with medico-legal considerations and provisions.

Die Weltanschauungen der grossen Philosophen der Neuzeit, von DR. LUDWIG BUSSE. Vierte Auflage herausgegeben von Dr. R. Falckenberg. B. G. Teubner, Berlin, 1909. 156 p. (Aus Natur und Geisteswelt, Sammlung wissenschaftlichgemeinverständlicher Darstellungen. 56. Bändchen.)

The first part deals with the great philosophers before Kant; the second with those since Kant ending with Comte, Mill and Spencer. It is a good little repetitorium for the history of philosophy.

Outlines of Psychiatry, by WILLIAM A. WHITE. Second edition revised and enlarged. The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., New York, 1909. 232 p. (Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 1.)

This is the second edition of what appears to have been a successful compend dealing with the nature and definition of insanity, classification, cause, treatment, symptoms, examination, paranoia, manic-depressive psychoses, paresis, dementia præcox, involution, melancholia, senile psychoses, infection, exhaustion and toxic psychoses, the psychoses associated with other diseases, borderland and episodic states, with an essay on imbecility.

Consciousness, by HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1909. 685 p.

This volume compares well with the author's important volume, "Pain, Pleasure and Æsthetics." It is wrought out with great care. The first book deals with consciousness in general—first, that of man; second, that of other than human forms. Book Second is on the general nature of human presentations, with first the general qualities of relation aroused in connection with all presentations; then the general qualities determined by complexity of presentations. Part II is on qualities of relation determined by the correlation of the general qualities studied in Part I. The third book is on the Self.

The Distribution and Functions of Mental Imagery, by GEORGE BETTS. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 26. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1909. 99 p.

The author first experimented with college students and also trained psychologists and then upon spontaneous imagery of various kinds. He has clearly made an important contribution to this now very interesting subject.

Imitation in Monkeys, by M. E. HAGGERTY. Reprinted from the Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology, Vol. XIX, No. 4, July, 1909. pp. 337-455.

Popular thought regards imitation as the chief function of monkey life; so that the author's experiments are so important and interesting as to give us much more respect than we had before for the intelligence of monkeys. Those who remember the newspaper notoriety these tests had in New York, where they were made, will be agreeably disappointed to find that they are really scientific.

Logic Inductive and Deductive. An Introduction to Scientific Method.
By ADAM LEROY JONES. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1909.
304 p.

The contents of this book can be indicated by its chapter heads as follows: first stages of knowledge, classification, use and abuse of words, proposition, induction, verification and deduction; the syllogism—its traditional treatment, abbreviated and complex forms of reasoning, the hypothetical and disjunctive syllogism, proof and disproof. Then follows a special part on supplementary methods, viz.: statistics, averages, probabilities, the construction of systems, hypothesis, typical systems of knowledge.

Problèmes de psychologie affective, Par TH. RIBOT. Paris, F. Alcan, 1910. pp. 172. Price fr. \$2.50.

Professor Ribot has here brought together, with some modification and revision, five of his recent essays on affective problems. The first paper, on affective consciousness (*Rev. philos.*, April, 1909), argues that pleasantness and unpleasantness are but secondary symptoms of the affective life, the true basis of affectivity lying in cœnæsthetic and motor tendencies, and thus in a dimension akin to Wundt's excitement-depression and Royce's restlessness-quietness. The second, on affective memory (*ibid.*, Dec., 1907; cf. *Journ. de psych.*, July-August, 1909), brings additional evidence for the writer's theory of a purely affective memory,—evidence which will be accepted or rejected according to the reader's definition of affective process. The third, a study of antipathy (*Rev. philos.*, Nov., 1908), is especially valuable, as breaking what is practically virgin soil in psychology. The fourth, on the nature of pleasure (*ibid.*, August, 1909), is rather critical than constructive, although the author gives fresh formulation to his well-known doctrine that pleasure is the conscious translation of the fact of successful functioning on the part of the physical or mental constitution. The concluding essay, on a form of affective illusion (*ibid.*, May, 1907), discusses certain cases of misfelt (if that term may be coined) and misinterpreted feeling, as the euphoria of the seriously ill, or our belief that we desire a visit the postponement of which reveals that we had been looking forward to it with aversion.

Professor Ribot gives a half-promise, in his preface, of a future work on affective theory, to be entitled *La vie affective et les mouvements*. Such a book, written with critical regard to the definitions and usages of other contemporary psychologists, would be of extreme interest. As it is, one is often puzzled to say whether one agrees or disagrees with the writer, since he nowhere takes up a definite position as to the dividing line between affective and sensational experience. Thus, though he rules out kinæsthesia, warmth and cold (with their derivatives) from any share in the strictly affective life, he nevertheless regards cœnæsthesia as purely affective in character, and makes affection essentially motor in derivation. Even a negative demarcation, the statement that such and such organic experiences are sensory and consequently non-affective, if made with sufficient definiteness and rigidly adhered to, would be of great assistance in clearing up the points upon which Professor Ribot agrees with and differs from other students of the subject. It is a further source of confusion that the essays slip back and forth, without warning, between the biological and the psychological standpoints.

FRANCIS JONES.